The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918. VOL. LX. NO.—19,050.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE O'DYLY CARTE
PRINCIPAL REPERTOIRE OPERA COMPANY.
To-Night "THE GONDOLIERS."
at 8.0.
Tuesday—"IOLANTHE"
Wed. Matinee—"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
Wednesday Eve.—"THE GONDOLIERS."
Thursday—"TRIAL BY JURY," followed by
"H.M.S. PINAFORE."
Friday—"PRINCESS IDA."
Sat. Matinee, at 2.30—"THE MIKADO."
Sat. Evening—"THE MIKADO."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.30 ——TWICE NIGHTLY ——9.0
WALTER McNALLY
AND
MILDRED TELFORD,
"THE SYMPHONY QUARTETTE."
ANDERSON AND ADDISON.
— THE GRATOS. —
McCANN'S IRISH TERRIERS.
FULL STAR COMPANY.
RING UP 854 AND BOOK YOUR SEATS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at 8.15.
THOMAS MUSKERRY.
A Play in Three Acts, by Patrick Colum.
"THE JACKDAW."
A Comedy in One Act, by Lady Gregory.
Booking at Theatre Daily from 10.30.
A Lecture, illustrated by Lantern Slides, will be given by Mr. W. J. Blacker on Mr. William Blake and his School," on Sunday, April 14th, at 8.15 p.m. Seats, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Bickerdyke and Pit, 2d.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45——TWICE NIGHTLY——9.
THE HELEN MOORE TRIO.
HELEN MOORE, A.R.C.M., Soprano; MONA MURREY, Violinist; DINA COPEMAN, Pianist,
In their Musical Novelty Offering,
Courtney and Rose. Leon Cosgbe.
ARTHUR LEDAIN and KITTY McSHANE,
The Dame and the Dainty Maid.
BOB ROBINSON and NAN MACKEN
In "The Cobbler."
VIOLET GORE. NORA FREE.
DALY and FORD,
The Comedy Entertainers.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2.10. Tel. 3016.

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"THE UNDYING FLAME,"
"THE UNDYING FLAME,"
Featuring OLGA PETROVA, in
Superb Lasky Production (Five Parts).
Showings at 3.35, 7.0 and 9.10.
Travels, Comedy, Drama, Interest.

Violin Solo, "Caprice Viennois" (Kreisler), by Mr. Guldwater at 4.50 and 8.50.
ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.
1. Madame Butterfly.....Puccini.
2. Overture in Magic Flute.....Mozart.
3. Caisse Noisette Suite.....Tschaikowsky.
4. Moorish Melodies.....Wood.
5. Three Dream Dances.....Coleridge Taylor.
6. An Eastern Romance.....Haines.
Continuous, 3-11 p.m. TO-DAY.
TOWN HALL, "THE FALSE FRIEND,"
RATHMINES. Featuring Olga Kane and Robert Warwick.
Continuous, 3-10.30. TO-DAY.
BOHEMIAN. First Time in Dublin, "THE LITTLE BROTHER."
FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND. Featuring Enid Bennett, the Beautiful Triangle Star

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.
Vitagraph Drama (ANITA STEWART),
CLOVER'S REBELLION.
Patria Serial. 2 Part Keystone Comedy. New Pathe Gazette, etc., and
Professor Rolando's Dramatic Orchestra.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE. THE GUARDIAN.
Montagu Love and June Elvidge.
THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET. THE DOLLS AND THE LAW." Miss Ribon, a la paris, starring Lillian Walker. Also THE BIRTH TRUTH. Chapter 12, Lucien Gleria's Romance

A PATRIOTIC MEETING,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
At Bush Hall, corner of Bushmills and Pitt, Sts.
IN ST. GEORGE'S PAROCHIAL HALL.
Dr. MACDOWELL COSGRAVE in the Chair.
A LANTERN LECTURE
By Mr. S. W. MADDOCK,
"War in the East" and "The Day's Work Over Doing"
Miss DOROTHY DEANE
(National War Savings Committee, London)
Will speak on War Savings Association.
ADMISSION FREE. ADULTS ONLY.

EMERALD RECREATIONS
GYMNASTIC DISPLAY,
MANSION HOUSE,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 9th, at 7.30.
Admission, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

DUBLIN WORKING GIRLS' DRILLING ASSOCIATION
COMPETITIONS AND DISPLAYS,
THURSDAY NEXT, MANSION HOUSE
7.45 p.m. Admission at door, 1/3 and 2/- or by Tickets, procurable at Room 5, 1/- and 1/3.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
VALENTINE BALL
Under Distinguished Patronage.
IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S RABBIES CLUB AND CHILDREN'S CLINIC.
To be held in Dublin
GRESHAM HOTEL,
FRIDAY, 12th APRIL, 1918.
Music by J. Clarke-Barry.
Tickets (Double Admission), 10/- each, can be had on application to Miss A. Davy, Beaumont, Terenure (Phone, Rathmines 202), any Member of Committee, or the Hon. Secretaries, Gresham Hotel (Phone Dublin, 3841).

GRAND
WHITSUNTIDE FAIR,
MAY 18th to 25th, 1918,
AT
ROYAL HOSPITAL, DUBLIN,
ORGANISED BY HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WIMBORNE.
In Aid of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Society in Ireland, Irish Prisoners of War, and other Funds.

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HON SECRETARIES—
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ALFRED B. CUFFE, Dublin.
FRED S. MYERSCOUGH, J
GRAND HORSE JUMPING COMPETITIONS.
NOVICES' LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.
GENTLEMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.
AND MILITARY COMPETITIONS.
SPECIAL EVENT:
THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ALL IRELAND.
HAYDOCK PARK.
All particulars and entry forms from the Honorary Secretaries.

LEINSTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
SUMMER TERMS COMMENCES TO-DAY.
APRIL 8th, 1918.
For all particulars apply to the Secretary, 45 Harcourt street.

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For full particulars as to Sailings, etc., apply to the Head Office, 15 Eden quay Telephone—Public, 3144; Parcels, 66 and 470.

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MOUNT BROWN.
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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

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HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
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"A NOVEL MUSICAL COMEDY SONG SCENA."
THE FINALES.
MDLLE. IRMA LORRAINE,
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Vic Venus. Ruberto. Dolly Richardson.
Jack Barlow. The Waldrons. THE DERWENTS.

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CONTINUOUS. 3 TO 10.30.
FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.
"WOMANHOOD,"
THE GLORY OF THE NATION.
A Stupendous Dramatic Spectacle,
Full of Thrills and Pathos.
Sequel to "AN AMERICAN'S HOME."
The Film will be Screened at
3.30, 6 and 8.45 p.m. DAILY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
3.30 to 10.30. Continuous. 3.30 to 10.30.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION—3 DAYS ONLY.
THRILLING WAR DRAMA,
"TREASON,"
A Photo-Play of Amazing Power and Realism.
A Super-Film in Acting, Production, and Photography.

NEW IRISH SCENICS No. 1.
The Exquisite Production of the Film Co. of Ireland
Chap. 15 of "GLORIOUS ROMANCE," supported by Hallie Gordon, Paramount Travels, and
OUR FIRST "BILLIKIN" COMEDY.
Special Full Orchestra from 2.30 by THE PAVILION ORCHESTRA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
EXAMINATION IN MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK).
A Special Examination for Teachers' Qualifications in Manual Training (Woodwork) will be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th June, 1918.
Application for admission to the Examination (on Form S.M.) must be made not later than the 1st May, 1918, and should apply to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 6 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, to whom candidates should be invited "Manual Training Examination."
R. J. P. STRAFFORD, Secretary.

In the Matter of PATRICK CALLAGHER, P.P., late of Grattan, Kells County Meath, Deceased.
Let all persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named Deceased furnish particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors, on or before the 2nd day of April, 1918.
MURPHY and MOONEY, Solicitors, Kells, Co. Meath.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL
THE SIXTIETH
ANNUAL MEETING
Of Subscribers and Friends will be Held on TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 9th APRIL, 1918, at 4 o'clock p.m.
IN THE HOSPITAL.
All Governors and Subscribers to the Hospital are invited, and asked to accept this notice.
By Order, WADE THOMPSON.
R. T. BEWLEY.

URGENT CALL TO PRAYER.
THE PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS.
A MEETING WILL BE HELD DAY IN THE GREGG MEMORIAL HALL
(Church of Ireland Young Men's Society),
ON TO-MORROW TUESDAY, APRIL 9th,
AT 8 o'clock p.m.
FOR UNITED PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD,
For His Intervention, Help, and Guidance in this time of Great and Grave Peril.

The Praying People of all Denominations are Invited to Attend.

MILITARY NOTICE.
Night Operations will take place at the Irish Command Rifle Range, Ballyhoe, Marlfield, on Tuesday next, 9th inst., between the hours of 8 and 11 p.m., when the Range will be closed.
G. STRATFORD BURTON, Major,
Headquarters, Dublin District, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin. 4th April, 1918.

"CALL TO UNIONISTS."
THE COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
Now meeting at the Offices, No. 36 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN
All suitable Electors who are in agreement with its "Call," published in the "Irish Times" on the 4th inst., and who are not in touch with the Hon. Secretary at that address, or, if more convenient, to call personally.
Copies of the "Call" and Forms for Signature can be obtained at the Office.

BANK OF IRELAND.
4th April, 1918.
A General Court of Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 8th instant, for Declaring a Dividend, Electing a Governor and Deputy Governor for the ensuing year, and for other purposes specified in the Bank Charter. Proprietors will be held for the purpose of Electing Directors and Auditors, and Scrutineers, which will commence at 11 o'clock on each of the above days, and close at 3 o'clock.
By Order, THOS. LANGFIELD, Secretary.
N.B.—Printed lists of Proprietors entitled to vote, and £2,000 Stock Certificates, can be had on application at the Bank of Ireland, as directed by the Bye-Laws, one month before the day of Election, and the Printed lists and subsequent lists preceding those of Election.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
Chief Office: 18 to 20, Anglesea street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.
A General Meeting of the Members of the above Society will be held on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 1918, at the Antient Concert Rooms, Brunswick street, Dublin, for the confirmation of the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Members held in Leeds on the 27th ult., viz.:—
"That Rule 2 be altered by the deletion of the word "Legal."
Admission can be obtained only in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Society governing Meetings.
The Meeting will be open at 6.30 p.m. Chair to be taken at 7 p.m. prompt by Mr. James M. Littlejohn.
By Order of the Committee of Management,
JAS. M. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman.
ARTHUR HENRY, Secretary.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES HOSPITAL,
HILL OF THE GRANGE, CO. DUBLIN.
UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.
THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE
TO THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES,
TO BE HELD IN THE GROTTO,
FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULAR PATIENTS, PULMONARY AND SURGICAL,
WILL TAKE PLACE
On TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 9th APRIL, 1918.
For Particulars apply to
THE SISTER SUPERIOR,
CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY,
HILL OF THE GRANGE, ROAD, DUNDRUM, CO. DUBLIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
JOHN GORMAN, late of 2 Lower Camden street, Dublin.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Cap. 35, that all persons having to be Creditors, or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the Estate of the above-named, who died on the 20th December, 1917, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, to send in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor, the Trustee of the Deceased, to whom Probate thereof was, on the 21st day of March, 1918, granted forth of the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, by the Probate Officer thereof.
And Notice is hereby also given that after the said 1st May, 1918, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 5th April, 1918.
JOHN L. SCALLAN and COMPANY, Solicitors, 3 Crow street, Dublin.

MARGARET M. GIVENEY, or BYRNE, formerly of Hazle terrace, Kingstown, and Northumberland road, Dublin, and Mountpleasant, Dublin, but late of 38 Westland Row, Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of the above named Testatrix who died 19th March, 1918, are required to furnish particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor on or before 11th May next, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Estate of said Deceased, having regard only to such claims as shall have been furnished as aforesaid.
Dated this 5th April, 1918.
CHARLES J. KELLY and SON, Solicitors, 33 Westland Row, Dublin.

CONTRACTS.
COUNTY DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1918.
Tenders are invited for the printing of:—
1. List of Electors, etc.
2. Register of Voters.
Required by the Registration Officer for County Dublin. The Conditions of Contract can be seen, and copies of Tender Form procured, at the Offices of the County Dublin Electoral Registration Staff, 21 Rutland square, Dublin.
Sealed envelopes containing Tender and marked in corner "Tender for Printing," addressed to the Secretary, County Dublin County Council, shall be lodged at the Office of the Council on or before 12 noon on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 1918.
By Order,
E. T. BLACKBURNE, Secretary.
11 Rutland square, Dublin.
8th April, 1918.

WAR RISK
AND/OR
MARINE INSURANCE
OVER ALL ROUTES.
MODERATE RATES
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
Enquiries Invited—
THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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District Secretary: G. W. W. GRAVES.
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The great POWERFUL HAIR PRODUCING LOTION (green) of Ashmore's Pilocarpine Lotion, 2/- and 5/6 per bottle. From your own Chemist, or (post free) direct from ASHMORE'S INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, 21 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

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By Appointment. By Appointment.
WEST & SON,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND WATCHMAKERS,
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
WRIST WATCHES.
IN BOTH GOLD AND SILVER.
DUSTPROOF WATCHES IN SCREWED-IN CASES, FOR ACTIVE SERVICE From £7 to £25.
LADIES' WRIST WATCHES in PATENT GOLD EXPANDING BRACELETS, from £7 to £25.
SHOWROOMS - GRAFTON HOUSE
102 & 103 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.
(Summer Time.)

To-day—	Morning 10.11	Evening 10.36
To-morrow	11.0	11.25

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises 6.44	Sets 8.11
To-morrow	6.41	8.13

LIGHTING UP TIME ..... 9.11 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—Variety Entertainment, 6.45 and 9.
Empire Theatre—3 and 8 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—7 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Town Hall, Rathmines—Cinema, 3 to 11 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Kingstown Picture House—3 to 10.30 p.m.
The Republic—Lecture on Abraham Lincoln, 11 a.m.
Bank of Ireland—Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, 11 a.m.
Royal Hospital—Meeting, 4 p.m.
Quarterly Meeting of Dublin Corporation.
Pembroke District Council, 4.30 p.m.
Mr. Maddock's Lecture, "What is Our Navy Doing?"—St. George's Parochial Hall, 8 p.m.

The Irish Times.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

Ireland and Conscription.

In the House of Commons to-morrow the Prime Minister will move the first reading of the new Man-Power Bill. It is known that the Bill will raise the age of military service to fifty years, will recast the whole system of exemptions, and will include Ireland in our views on the exclusion of Ireland from the duty of military service have been expressed often and strongly. We feel that the Government has been extraordinarily timid and foolish in its treatment of this question. Ireland should have been brought under the Military Service Acts from the outset, and could then have been brought under them with small difficulty. Another opportunity was offered after the failure of the Rebellion: the people expected conscription then, and would have shown little or no resistance to it. The situation is different now. The Nationalist Party will oppose the new Bill to the uttermost in Parliament. *Sinn Fein* threatens violent resistance, and the weakness of the Irish Executive has permitted *Sinn Fein* to become a formidable nucleus of disorder. Beyond doubt, the task of enforcing military service in Ireland must be more troublesome to-day than it would have been just two years ago. If the Government has made up its mind to meet the trouble, the issue, of course, is certain. Unlawful resistance can be, and will be, suppressed. *The Times* says that all the provisions of the new Bill, including the Irish provision, are "regarded as vital to the adequate reinforcement of our Armies in face of the German offensive." We presume that the War Office, making allowance for the trouble of enforcing conscription in Ireland, has calculated the result in terms of net reinforcements for the Western front. There is a possibility, however, that the Government may not be really in earnest. Its attitude to Irish conscription in the past invites the suspicion that the Irish clause has been brought into the Bill as the result, not of the Government's own conviction and fixed purpose, but of the English public's intense feeling against the injustice of Irish exemption. This suspicion is strengthened by the careful phrasing of the announcement in *The Times*. It says that the Government proposes for Ireland "the enactment of the principle that Irishmen are liable to compulsory military service for the defence of the Empire on the same terms as Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen." This statement is capable of the meaning that the Government intends to appease English resentment by "enacting" the principle of conscription for Ireland, but will abstain from enforcing it in deference to Nationalist threats. We warn the Government that any such intention must be disastrous. The justification for the enactment of conscription at the present time is the speedy enrolment of at least two hundred thousand Irishmen as reinforcements for our sorely pressed Armies. If the Government enacts conscription without applying it, the reinforcements will not be found, but all the trouble of conscription will be found, and the lash shred of authority which the Government enjoys in this country will vanish. A most mischievous impetus will be given to *Sinn Fein*, for it will be in a position to boast, truly, that, while the Nationalist Party was unable to keep conscription off the Statute-Book, *Sinn Fein's* threats were able to prevent it from being enforced. Every law-abiding Irishman will appreciate the calamitous consequences to the peace of Ireland. We warn the Government that it must do one of two things. It must say that it is afraid to enforce conscription in Ireland, and therefore does not propose to enact it; or it must enact conscription with the firm intention of enforcing it immediately and impartially. To enact conscription without enforcing it would be, in our judgment, a counsel of extreme folly.

America's Year of War.

Saturday was the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war. The United States "entered the war in an hour of crisis, and the anniversary of their entrance finds the Allies faced with the gravest crisis of the whole war. A year ago the United States stepped into the breach at a time when it was already apparent that Revolutionary Russia proposed to abandon the Allied cause. To-day the Allies are experiencing the full results of that defection in the concentration of the whole German Army on the western front; and to-day American troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder with British and French troops in the decisive battle. In their preparations, as Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, said on Saturday, the United States may have made mistakes; "but they have laid broad and deep the foundations of victory." When President Wilson on Saturday in his speech at Baltimore pledged to the Allied cause all that the American people have and are, he had already behind him the record of a year's magnificent achievement. Every part of his four-fold programme is to-day working smoothly and steadily. The first step in the co-operation of the United States in counsel and action with the Allies was the extension to them of the most liberal credits. The second was the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country. The third was the immediate and full equipment of the American Navy for action against the submarines.

We do not underrate any of these services—to all of which combined our relatively favourable economic situation is very largely due—if we think chiefly to-day rather of the fourth part of America's war effort: the creation and despatch of an Army for employment in Europe. None of the difficulties which the United States had to face a year ago was more formidable than those which stood in the way of this part of her contribution to the Allied cause. Ill-equipped as Great Britain was on the outbreak of war, she possessed at least in the Regular Army and the Territorials the frame-work upon which a great military organisation could be established. The British Regular Army, though small, was the most highly trained military force in European history. The Territorials, though a heavily handicapped, was a subject of derision to the American people themselves. To-day, by something like a miracle of military improvisation, the American Army consists of more than a million and a half of men, of whom a large proportion, admirably trained, equipped, and provided, are already in France. Mr. Balfour paid tribute on Saturday to the generous proof of devotion which the United States have now given to the common cause by allowing American troops to be brigaded with British and French divisions. It is just for us to recognise the very great sacrifice which this decision of a proud people to submerge the identity of their Army in the making implies. They have agreed not only to let their trained men be used to make up depleted British and French divisions, but also to expedite the despatch of their untrained troops to complete their training in France. In other words, they have cheerfully sacrificed their ambition to create a great national Army in order to help their Allies through this crisis in their fortunes.

If the Allies value highly the material reinforcement of the United States, they value no less highly the moral reinforcement of the American people's exalted faith and unfaltering purpose which finds expression in a unique degree through the mouth of their President. Untrammelled by the political conventions of European statesmanship, President Wilson has conducted throughout America's year of war an "open diplomacy" in accordance with the principles which he lays down for the future ruling of the world. His speech at Baltimore on Saturday was conceived in the same purpose of fixing and defining the issues of the war which has inspired all his earlier utterances. He called his fellow-countrymen to witness, with truth, that he has never judged the purposes of Germany intemperately, or spoken with truculence, or used "the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose." Whatever the final reckoning may be, he is as ready now as ever to treat the German people, as all other people, with "even-handed and disinterested justice." He has said here America's ideals and purposes "without reserve or doubtful phrase," and he has asked Germany's statesmen to deal as frankly with him. Now he accepts two answers—one of them decisive. One is the lip-service which German statesmen have paid in indefinite and uncertain terms to his own principles of peace. The other is the definite and unmistakable answer which Germany's military leaders, her real rulers, have given in their forcible imposition in Eastern Europe of a peace of naked violence which denies every one of his principles. "I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer," said President Wilson, "I accept the challenge." America's response to that challenge has begun already—in the partnership in the decisive battle in France of the American troops who form the spear-head of a mighty host.

Tobacco Prices.

Lord Rhondda acknowledged recently that the use of tobacco has a direct bearing on the consumption of food. He contended that a smoker's appetite is more easily satisfied than that of the man who abstains from pipes or cigarettes. It is to be hoped that Lord Rhondda did not base his latest rationing scheme on this assumption, for there is a prospect that the retail prices of all classes of tobacco may soon be increased, and experience has shown that, when additional charges are made, there is at least a temporary decline in the number of smokers. The agitation for an increase in prices is said to have the support of the trade, and the Tobacco Control Board is considering its representations. The tobacconists' claim is based on two grounds. On the one hand it is urged that the cost of manufacture has increased very appreciably; and, on the other, that reduced imports are responsible for a scarcity which is tending to become serious. According to current reports, the stock of tobacco in this country is sufficient for six months' consumption. Consumption is computed at the rate of 6,000 tons a month, but the imports only amount to 3,000 tons. The Tobacco Control Board is negotiating with the Shipping Controller with a view to securing increased space for shipments of tobacco, but whether he will be able to accede to their request is not yet known. It is scarcely likely that the Control Board will come to any decision on the question of varying the existing scale of prices before the Budget is introduced. The public have accepted the increases in prices since the beginning of the war with little protest; but any advance in price which is not due to taxation will certainly be resented.

NEW IRISH JUDGE.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR SUCCEEDS SIR. D. PLUNKET BARTON.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointments of the Right Hon. James O'Connor, K.C., Attorney-General for Ireland, to be a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, in the room of Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., retired.

The new judge is a native of Wexford, and was born in 1872. He was educated at Blackrock College, Dublin, after which he was admitted a solicitor, and practised for some years in conjunction with his brother, who still conducts an extensive legal business in Wexford. Eighteen years ago the new judge passed from the ranks of solicitors on his being admitted to the Irish Bar. His promotion thereafter was very rapid. He was called to the Inner Bar in 1908, appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland six years later, a position which he held for two years, when he became, in 1916, Attorney-General. He now succeeds Sir Plunket Barton as one of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court in Ireland. Mr. O'Connor's publications include The Licensing Laws of Ireland, The Motor Car Acts, and The Irish Justice of the Peace.

SIR BRYAN MAHON'S EFFORTS FOR RECONCILIATION.

TRIBUTE BY SIR WALTER NUGENT, M.P.

At the conclusion, on Friday, at the Horse Show Grounds, Ballsbridge, of the impromptu concert in aid of the Bloomfield Auxiliary Red Cross Hospital, General Sir Bryan Mahon distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, including many Westmeath farmers interested in horse-breeding.

Sir Walter Nugent, M.P., on behalf of the Committee, moved a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Bryan Mahon for his support to the competitions by opening there and distributing the prizes, and said the Committee felt honoured in having had the privilege of attending to the duties performed in one of the hospital marquees under heavy fire.

Lt. (A/Capt.) George Hamilton Chandler, R. Dub. Fus., Spec. Res.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading a counter-attack on the morning of the 21st March. He led his company forward with great dash and determination, and by his splendid example and fearless bearing he reinforced the leading company, which had lost all its officers. He fought on until he had reached the position of the enemy's machine-gun, and met the whole counter-attack position in a second duel of fighting, in which he was killed. His magnificent courage and devotion to duty saved the situation.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

The following decorations and awards have been conferred upon the undermentioned officers for distinguished service in the Navy:—

Commissions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Lt.-Cdr. Edward Bernard Bingham, R.N.R.
D.S.O.—Lt. R. E. Andrews, R.N.R., Lt. J. A. Cantwell, R.N.R.
Commendation for Service.—Capt. F. G. Crabb.
DECORATION CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY (Cavalier).—Lt. M. O'Neill.
DECORATION CONFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.
Order of the Rising Sun (4th Class).—Fit. Sug. Comdr. M. B. Bingham.

PETROL ECONOMY.

A renewed appeal for public co-operation is made by the Royal Automobile Club of Pall Mall. The demands of the fighting services for petrol are daily becoming greater. The public are invited not to hire a motor car for any luncheon when they can walk or avail themselves of public means of conveyance. Where personal safety is involved, or where the necessary purposes of the Executive require it, motoring through heavy barrages until every wounded man had been carried back. He then, with great coolness, went out to the front line and still searching for wounded under heavy fire. He was severely wounded, and died from the explosion of shells. He set a most inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty.

2nd Lt. (A/Capt.) Cecil Michael McFeely, M.C., R. Dub. Fus.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack on the 21st March, when he was ultimately buried. He greatly encouraged his men by his example and splendid courage, and he was accounted for three of the enemy.

BAR—MILITARY CROSS.

T./Capt. Charles Joseph O'Reilly, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in operations during the evacuation of wounded, passing and remaining through heavy barrage fire, for which he was awarded the M.C. He has added himself to the battalion and dressed and supervised the evacuation of the casualties.

MILITARY CROSS.

2nd Lt. Eric Edwin Anderson, Lr. Gds., Spec. Res.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon. He attacked a machine-gun post and captured it, and killed all the garrison. He was responsible for turning the enemy's machine-gun on the first line of retreat. He had previously carried out a very valuable reconnaissance.

Lt. James Black, Ir. Gds., Spec. Res.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the Advance. During the night, he went to the trenches of one of the support companies were later blown in by the explosion of a mine. Finding the trenches full of debris, he climbed out and organised a party of men, with whom he proceeded to dig a passage through the debris, and led the company forward into a new position.

T./Capt. Henry Frederick Carroll, R.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations from the 21st to the 28th March. During this period 1,200 yards in length were withdrawn and 1,500 yards in depth. Afterwards he formed a rear line, which every officer and man in it fought to the last. Throughout the operations he was a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

Lt. Frank Cavanagh, R.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in withdrawing his battery from Gouzeaucourt, and making a complete report on the operations. He was in charge of the rearguard of the 59th Brigade, and remained with it until the last gun had been withdrawn. His coolness, skill, and determination were the means of saving the guns and personnel of the battery.

Lt. (A/Capt.) George Hamilton Chandler, R. Dub. Fus., Spec. Res.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a company during operations from the 21st to the 28th March. He led his company forward with great dash and determination, and by his splendid example and fearless bearing he reinforced the leading company, which had lost all its officers. He fought on until he had reached the position of the enemy's machine-gun, and met the whole counter-attack position in a second duel of fighting, in which he was killed. His magnificent courage and devotion to duty saved the situation.

GALLANT DEEDS DESCRIBED.

The following names, amongst others, appear in a supplement to the *London Gazette*, giving further details of the deeds for which the undermentioned awards were conferred:—

BAR—D.S.O.

Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Patrick John Hanafin, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He established his dressing station well forward, and shell fire while superintending the evacuation of the wounded in the most advanced areas. By his coolness and fearless bearing he continued on duty until the last man had been evacuated. On one occasion, when the enemy attack was seen to be imminent, he remained behind with a small party of men to assist the wounded, and by his gallant conduct and splendid example inspired all ranks with confidence.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

T./Capt. Ernest Harrison Griffin, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He established his dressing station well forward, and shell fire while superintending the evacuation of the wounded in the most advanced areas. By his coolness and fearless bearing he continued on duty until the last man had been evacuated. On one occasion, when the enemy attack was seen to be imminent, he remained behind with a small party of men to assist the wounded, and by his gallant conduct and splendid example inspired all ranks with confidence.

Capt. Cecil Arthur Hastings, and Bar to the Military Cross.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations from the 21st to the 28th March. A forward position was ordered to be held at all costs, and although the enemy attacked in overwhelming numbers, and were supported by low-flying aeroplanes, this officer remained with his company, and by his splendid example and fearless bearing he inspired his men to the most gallant resistance. He was wounded, but refused to leave his company, and remained with them until the position was finally overwhelmed. He was then taken prisoner, but managed to escape, and rejoined his battalion after many adventures.

Lt. Frank Cavanagh, R.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations from the 21st to the 28th March. During this period 1,200 yards in length were withdrawn and 1,500 yards in depth. Afterwards he formed a rear line, which every officer and man in it fought to the last. Throughout the operations he was a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

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WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The Bally and Sutton War Savings Association held their first annual meeting at the Town Hall on Friday last, Mr. Andrew Jameson, D.L., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Miss D. Deane, Organiser of the National War Savings Committee for Ireland, and Miss Hubaud, who, in a very interesting manner set forth the advantages, not only to subscribers themselves and their country, but to those with larger and smaller means than the £56 certificates, but also in practising economy in every possible direction. The Treasurer read the financial statement, from which it was interesting to learn that the Bally and Sutton Association was one of the first of the kind started in Ireland. They commenced operations in February, 1917. During the year 90 War Savings Certificates and the sum of £230 had been subscribed, mostly in smaller sums, in many cases of only sixpence weekly. It is hoped that during the coming year the results may be even better, and that more members may join. The Committee consists of—Lady Stoker, Mrs. J. M. Maxwell

DER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NTERESTING DUBLIN PRESENTATION.

WILD SCENE IN A COURT.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND CIVILIANS.

COURTHOUSE PARTIALLY WRECKED.

A wild scene took place at the Dungarvan Courthouse on Saturday, when the police and a number of young men in the galleries came into collision. Batons were used by the members of the Constabulary, while the civilians used sticks and stones. Several persons were injured.

Mr. William Orr, R.M., Dungarvan, presided. Sergeant Griffin, R.M., Waterford; Charles Hamilton Hamilton, and Robert T. Longfield, Solicitors, Dungarvan, who sat at the usual Petty Sessions Court on Saturday.

Shortly after the Court, the Town Clerk, Mr. Patrick Mulcahy, was not in his usual place, and Head Constable Delaney asked the Bench what was to be done in the absence of the Town Clerk.

Is the Town Clerk present?

Head Constable Delaney—He is in court.

The Clerk was then called, and appeared, and was duly asked to take his seat.

The Chairman said—I am not taking this case in my capacity. I am carrying out the instructions of the Council. I am doing my duty to the Council.

Remove his hat.

The Chairman said—I will tell you that the Court at all. I refuse to (Loud applause.)

A man who was then proceeded to remove the police from his hat. Mr. Mulcahy snatched the hat off the policeman's head, amid tremendous applause from the galleries, and cried "Up Dublin."

Order in the Court was restored by the police from the galleries—"We won't be interfered with in public court."

Head Constable Delaney ordered the galleries to be cleared. Policemen mounted the stairs and cleared the gallery occupied chiefly by young men, many of whom resisted. One or two had to be forcibly taken outside. Constable Connolly went to clear the second gallery with strong opposition. Mr. Mulcahy, who was still there, on the approach of these police and hurleys. The police, however, succeeded, and for a quarter of an hour a fierce fight ensued. At length the police succeeded in clearing the galleries.

Sergeant Griffin, R.M., Waterford, Mr. Wyse, Solicitor, having received a number of blows, the Chairman ordered the police to clear the street also, and he was taken to the Court was resumed outside, the Court House, and the police into the courthouse

Mr. Mulcahy—Do you plead anything about it. I

Mr. Harrington deposed that on Dungarvan, at the Armoury of the Dungarvan Volunteers, some wearing bandoliers, marching and drilling, possibly only one on their heavy guns. Whereupon attack again in full strength, and possibly only one on their heavy artillery than in the first phase of the battle. The element of surprise has almost been eliminated, though startling and unexpected events can never be ruled out on so long a battle front. Again, the prospect that the enemy can create a diversion elsewhere in France continues to recede, for the Germans have their hands quite full in their big new salient. They are now in a rather less favourable position than they were a week ago, and it is quite conceivable that they will be tried very hard in the near future. The longer the struggle lasts the more clear does it become that Germany is playing for the very highest stakes, and if she fails to attain her purpose now she will have experienced her greatest disappointment in the war.

GOOD CAVALRY WORK.

Relating the exploits recently of the British cavalry, the Special Correspondent of *The Times* at the front, says:—Some Dragoon Guards had fine and exciting work about Hangard, and early in the morning of March 31 there was really gorgeous fighting in the woods covering the high ground known as Point 104, between Villers aux Erables and Domiun. Some 1,200 men went out in the early dawn, and, as an officer described it to me, they went "like scalded cats." They encountered many successive attacks by the first got into the first fringe of woods, the second half way through, and the third straight out on the other side. Prisoners said that the woods had been held by two fresh battalions, and, true, and besides numbers of prisoners, the cavalry round led up a quantity of machine guns. Then, from the high ground thus captured, the cavalry saw a whole reserve regiment of Germans pouring northwards from Villers aux Erables. They went in plain daylight over open ground evidently to attack, company after company, battalion after battalion, and when they were well out the cavalry opened on them. Never, it is believed, did the Royal Horse Artillery have such a treat. One battery fired over 1,500 rounds, and another actually more than 2,000, no shot at random, but every one at an observed target. Instead of attacking, the great masses of Germans hesitated and became disorganised, and finally only a remnant of them straggled back again, and aeroplanes reported later that the ground was dark with German dead. The cavalry at last got a rest, and men and horses needed it after many days of such work. It was invaluable work in which the Lancers and Hussars, Dragoons and Dragoon Guards and Canadians share equally in the glory. I have told the story at some length, both because it illustrates better, perhaps, than can the raid on any infantry unit which fought backwards on a single line, the immense scope and breathless sweep of the whole battle, and also because, after so long a wait, the cavalry—and many of them, it must be remembered, are the sons of infantry men—have had the chance to show what they can do, and they have shown it.

LAW AND ORDER IN QUEBEC.

An Ottawa telegram states that the debate in the Canadian House of Commons was preceded on Friday by the announcement by the Premier of the passage of an Order in Council legalising the enforcement of law and order in Quebec by the military, and also providing that all persons arrested shall be tried by courtmartial, and if found guilty shall be drafted for military service without exemption. *Montreal Gazette* is suppended.

Colonel Currie, member for Simcoe (Ontario), criticised the Government for not enforcing conscription seriously in Quebec, and declared that M. Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, had been guilty of treasonable writing, and should have been imprisoned. Colonel Currie warned the Government against the policy of leniency in dealing with disturbances in Quebec province, he said, had contributed an insignificant quota of men for the overseas service.

After further discussion,

Sir Sam. Hughes, former Minister of Militia, said that he had used every effort vainly to recruit in Quebec, and he blamed the Roman Catholic clergy of that province for telling their parishioners that the war was a judgment on France for her irreligion. Sir Sam. Hughes made a strong plea for united action to make the Act a success.

HORNLESS IRISH CATTLE.

Mr. P. J. Geoghegan, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, writes to us to say that a meeting will be held at the Bull Show, Dublin, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to found an Association for the preservation of the "Maolins," or naturally hornless, Irish breed of cattle.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

IRISH CONVENTION REPORT.

It is obviously a political fact of the first importance, says *The Times*, that the completion of the report of the Irish Convention could synchronise with the production of new manpower proposals affecting Ireland as well as Great Britain. The report should reach the War Cabinet without delay, and its publication is expected within the week. If the public expects—as a large section seems to do—a report like that of a Royal Commission, with recommendations, it will probably be disappointed. It is far more likely that the document will be a plain narrative of the proceedings of the Convention, on which the public can form its own conclusions, and the Government can take such action as it deems necessary.

CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND.

"Another Irish officer" writes to *The Times* to-day—Will you permit another Irish officer who has had to do with recruiting in England since August, 1914, to thank "an Irish officer" for his plain statement of the position? But surely, sir, this officer hardly grasps all the difficulty there is in applying compulsory service to Ireland. Although most people agree that Ireland should never have been exempted from the Military Service Acts, numbers of people fail to realise that, in order to apply these Acts to the sister isle, tribunals must be set up there, and that it would be almost hopeless to expect such tribunals to send men to serve. That has been the main difficulty in the past. But surely with the present urgent need for men the Government might very well annul every certificate of exemption granted in England to men in Grade 1 (or A) under a certain age, and apply simultaneously to Ireland compulsory service to the same class and age, when the difficulties connected with the tribunals would be overcome.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of America's entry into the war, says *The Times*, was kept on both sides of the Atlantic in the temper for which no great occasion called. Mr. Wilson has the whole people behind him, as Mr. Lloyd George has in England and Mr. Clemenceau has in France. That is more than either Washington or Lincoln had—more than the most illustrious of our own statesmen had in the sternest of our past wars. It is a new fact in the history of great peoples—a new fact in the history of the universal perception of what a "German peace" would bring. Because of that perception, those who share our language and our freedom across the seas determined also to share our conflict with the War Lord's hosts. Differences, though not all, have under proudly proclaime, to join with us, and with our French Allies, in teaching tyrants and the supporters of tyrants "the price that free men pay for freedom." It is their unchanging resolve, as a Labour leader has said, "to see this struggle through to the end."

ANOTHER PAUSE IN THE BATTLE.

The position on the battle-front in France, says *The Times*, has temporarily become obscure, for it is now clear that the strong German attacks north and south of the Somme on Thursday did not represent the opening of a general and sustained renewal of the enemy's offensive. Saturday, Saturday, and yesterday at most all be counted comparatively quiet days in the great struggle, though it is noteworthy that many hints are being given about the certainty of a very early revival of heavy fighting on a great scale. The weather is still rather unpropitious, and we may presume that the Germans are being delayed in the movement of their heavy guns. Whenever attack again in full force they will possibly rely more on their heavy artillery than in the first phase of the battle. The element of surprise has almost been eliminated, though startling and unexpected events can never be ruled out on so long a battle front. Again, the prospect that the enemy can create a diversion elsewhere in France continues to recede, for the Germans have their hands quite full in their big new salient. They are now in a rather less favourable position than they were a week ago, and it is quite conceivable that they will be tried very hard in the near future. The longer the struggle lasts the more clear does it become that Germany is playing for the very highest stakes, and if she fails to attain her purpose now she will have experienced her greatest disappointment in the war.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

A Paris telegram (Press Association War Special) on Saturday says:—

It is stated that the bombardment of Paris by a German long-range gun was resumed today. Three people were killed.

Telegraphing yesterday, the Press Association Paris Correspondent says:—The bombardment of Paris by a long range gun was resumed yesterday.

The bombardment of Paris by a German long-range gun has claimed at least one British victim. Madame Rose Marie Andree Michel, who was killed while in a Paris air-raid shelter, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Connell, of 84 Chevne Walk, Chelsea, and niece of Mrs. Hamilton Fulton, well-known portrait painter. This English victim was only twenty-four years of age, and lost her husband, who was killed in battle during the early days of the war.

THE KINGSTOWN MAIL SERVICE.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company give notice that the public are recommended to travel by the day mail.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY

The Board of Governors and the National Gallery of Ireland will remain open on Monday, the 15th day of further notice.

DUBLIN CITY RATES

Rates struck on Saturday at the Dublin Corporation office that the rates for the will be—

Rate in the £ ... 19s. 8d. in the £
Under ... 14s. 11d. in the £
Amounts by which the original estimates reduced you £19,150.

FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR ALBERT.

GERMAN THRUST ON THE OISE.

1,400 PRISONERS CLAIMED.

There have been no important changes on the fronts as a result of the week-end operations. On Saturday morning Sir Douglas Haig reported heavy fighting north of the Somme in the region of Ayette, where the enemy attacked several times without success. We improved our positions south of the Somme by counter-attacks.

In the region of Aveluy, north of Albert, where the enemy made some headway on Saturday, Sir Douglas Haig was able to report on Sunday afternoon that our positions were re-established.

The French reported on Saturday evening heavy fighting on the left bank of the Oise, where, after stout resistance, our Allies retired to prepared positions.

The Germans claim a success in respect of the operations on the Oise, and report the capture of 1,400 prisoners.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

SATURDAY, 11.17 A.M.

North of the Somme heavy fighting continued along the whole front south of Ayette until late yesterday evening. The enemy constantly attacked in considerable strength, but with no further success than had attended his efforts during the morning.

Local fighting also took place yesterday afternoon south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Hangard. We improved our position somewhat by a counter-attack.

8.7 P.M.

To-day infantry action on the battle front has been confined to local fighting in the neighbourhood of Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, without change in the situation, and to engagements between small bodies of troops at different points. Hostile artillery continues to be active.

At least ten German divisions are known to have been engaged in the enemy's unsuccessful attacks yesterday north of the Somme, and fighting was very severe on many parts of this front as far north as Bucquoy.

Aviation.—On the 5th inst., with the exception of the fighting on the battle front, no flying took place owing to the weather. One hostile aeroplane was shot down by our infantry.

SUNDAY, 10.2 A.M.

Counter-attacks carried out by us yesterday morning against the enemy who had established himself in Aveluy Wood, and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns.

Hostile infantry attacks launched against our positions opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack attempted early in the night south of Hebuterne was completely broken up by our artillery fire. By a successful minor operation carried out by us early this morning south of Ayette we further improved our position and captured forty prisoners.

7.55 P.M.

The successful minor operation undertaken by us this morning south of the Somme led to sharp local fighting. The enemy counterattacked strongly in an effort to regain his former positions, and suffered heavy loss. The number of German prisoners taken has increased to 300, and several machine guns have also captured by us.

This morning the enemy made two attempts to deliver attacks against our positions at Bucquoy, but in each case his troops were stopped and dispersed by our artillery fire. On the remainder of the battle front the day has passed more quietly.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Saturday Afternoon.—The night was marked by violent bombardments north and south of the Avre (south of the Somme), and especially in the region of Le Monchel. There was no infantry action.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Apremont Forest the artillery duel was at times extremely violent. The Germans delivered, in the course of the night, two attacks, one north of Vaux les Balamoike and the other near Stuzzy, were without result.

Saturday Evening.—The battle fought on both sides of the Somme there is nothing new to report. French attacks on the western bank of the Avre, to the south of Hill 104, have penetrated into the enemy position near Amigny.

Sunday Afternoon.—On the battle front there is nothing to report. Between the afternoon, which were followed by strong English and French attacks on the Ancre and Avre. English forces, storming in thick masses, collapsed north of Beaumont Hamel and before our bridge-head position of Albert.

South of Villers Bretonneux an action by enemy storming troops which had been assembled did not develop on account of our fire.

French divisions, which had been brought up from the other front, stormed in vain on the western bank on the Avre between Castel and Maillay, east of Thory near Cabligny, and five times near Mesnil with heaviest losses. Their attacks broke down many times after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

The troops of the Army of General von Boehn attacked yesterday morning the enemy positions on the south bank of the Oise near Amigny. Whilst portions of them forced a passage over the broad and very marshy Oise sector and took by storm the suburbs of Chauny, other troops in the attack took strong enemy positions near Amigny, and in the north-eastern portion of the Coucy Wood we reached the line of Bichancourt-Autreville. On the northern border of Barisis, as a result of the overpowering fire of our artillery, and mine-throwers, the French suffered heavy sanguinary losses.

Up to the present over 1,400 prisoners have been brought in.

By way of reprisal for continuous bombardment of our dug-outs in Laon, the bombardment of Rheims was continued.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse a reconnoitring thrust near Beaumont yielded seventy prisoners and ten machine guns.

ENEMY HELD UP.

PREPARING FOR A NEW EFFORT.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT AVELUY WOOD.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent with the British Army in France telegraphed yesterday:—

Local fighting has continued at various places along the British battle front, and there are sundry signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. The fighting of the last two or three days north of the Somme has apparently all been directed at effecting an improvement of positions, possibly to secure a better jumping-off place.

Between Meault and Bucquoy the ground which the Germans now occupy is very unfavourable to artillery movement, being difficult to negotiate, so that should a big push develop in this region—and only by such a movement could a great concentric attack upon Amiens be carried out—the infantry would soon outpace their gun support if they met with any amount of resistance. So far, however, these attempts have been almost entirely repulsed, and invariably with very heavy losses to the Germans.

The attack of Friday last, which was carried out by four divisions in waves, evidently had a limited objective, since the enemy's dead lay dosed Auchonvillers with gas before leaving his trenches, and as this noxious stuff hangs about for days, it would probably have been likely to employed it against a place he hoped to occupy. Last night again, after twice laying an intense barrage by a considerable depth, the enemy again attempted to advance north of Auchonvillers, but were so smothered by our own artillery that they never emerged from their trenches.

A grim commentary upon the frightful losses the enemy suffered since he embarked on the present offensive was afforded in one year of the seven officers captured in our counter-attack at Bucquoy on Friday last. Asked whether the Germans were satisfied with the amount of ground they had overrun, he replied—"We shall want all the ground we can get to bury our dead."

AVELUY WOOD SUCCESS.

Further details regarding our counter-attack at Aveluy Wood yesterday morning show that this was a brilliant little battle. Not only was it successful in re-establishing our position practically along the old line, but 120 prisoners were taken, together with seven machine guns, whilst more of these weapons remain to be collected.

The losses amongst the German officers have been exceptionally heavy during the past fortnight, apparently for the reason that those have been moving more freely than is usual amongst them. Also there has been such a toll of non-commissioned officers that a general comb-out of the older classes is in progress.

The three attacks against the New Zealanders proved horribly costly to the enemy. On each occasion our machine-gunners and artillery-men Lewis guns until the rapidly thinning waves were sufficiently close, and then bombed them practically into destruction. Our bombing machines dropped 5,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on stations and cantonments in the Roye region.

[The village of Barisis mentioned in the French *communiqué* was the point of junction between the British and French armies prior to March 21st. It is a village which was scientifically ruined by the Germans before their retirement.]

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Saturday Afternoon.—Local enterprises near Bucquoy and Ayette and Butereux yesterday bringing in of some prisoners and numerous machine guns. An English thrust against Beaux failed.

On the western bank of the Ancre we extended our bridgehead position by means of an attack south and west of Albert, and south of the Somme there were lively firing engagements and successful infantry fights.

Battle Groups Commander, near Amiens were shelled. French attacks on the wider sector between Morsuil and Montdidier were made to arrest artillery duel or were lost at once. The whole of April 4. They broke down with the heaviest losses to the French. Montdidier was subjected to French fire.

The fighting activity of the artilleries before Verdun appreciably increased.

Saturday Evening.—On the battle field on both sides of the Somme there is nothing new to report. French attacks on the western bank of the Avre, to the south of Hill 104, have penetrated into the enemy position near Amigny.

Sunday Afternoon.—On the battle front there is nothing to report. Between the afternoon, which were followed by strong English and French attacks on the Ancre and Avre. English forces, storming in thick masses, collapsed north of Beaumont Hamel and before our bridge-head position of Albert.

South of Villers Bretonneux an action by enemy storming troops which had been assembled did not develop on account of our fire.

French divisions, which had been brought up from the other front, stormed in vain on the western bank on the Avre between Castel and Maillay, east of Thory near Cabligny, and five times near Mesnil with heaviest losses. Their attacks broke down many times after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

The troops of the Army of General von Boehn attacked yesterday morning the enemy positions on the south bank of the Oise near Amigny. Whilst portions of them forced a passage over the broad and very marshy Oise sector and took by storm the suburbs of Chauny, other troops in the attack took strong enemy positions near Amigny, and in the north-eastern portion of the Coucy Wood we reached the line of Bichancourt-Autreville. On the northern border of Barisis, as a result of the overpowering fire of our artillery, and mine-throwers, the French suffered heavy sanguinary losses.

Up to the present over 1,400 prisoners have been brought in.

By way of reprisal for continuous bombardment of our dug-outs in Laon, the bombardment of Rheims was continued.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse a reconnoitring thrust near Beaumont yielded seventy prisoners and ten machine guns.

THE JAPANESE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

REPORTED BRITISH LANDING.

STATE OF WAR IN SIBERIA.

An official Note issued in Moscow asserts that British troops landed at Vladivostok after the Japanese.

Another official statement issued at Moscow on Saturday says:—With regard to the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok, the Council of People's Commissaries is making political *démarches*, and, at the same time, orders all the Soviets in Siberia to oppose armed resistance to an enemy incursion into Russian territory.

The Government has proclaimed a state of war throughout Siberia, and has ordered all the Siberian Soviets to organise in haste detachments of the Red Guards to resist the Japanese invasion.

With regard to the Japanese landing at Vladivostok, says a Reuter telegram, dated Petrograd, Saturday, the Council of People's Commissaries has issued a manifesto accusing Japan of striving to crush the Council and the Republic and to seize Siberia. The murder of Japanese, the manifesto says, is only a pretext. Japan, it declares, is acting on the deadly enemy of the Council, which has demanded an explanation, and warns the Allies that their relations will greatly influence the Council's foreign policy. The Council has ordered resistance to the landing.

Reuter's message from Vladivostok says:—Japanese troops, under the command of Admiral Kato, have landed at Vladivostok. In a proclamation to the inhabitants, Admiral Kato says that the Japanese troops have come to maintain order.

POSITION IN FINLAND.

WHITE GUARDS TAKE TAMMERFORS.

THE GERMANS AT HANGO.

The Press Association's Correspondent at Vaza, writing on Thursday, says:—A White Guard Headquarters *communique* states that Tammerfors has been taken by them. Severe fighting is taking place in the streets of the town, in which the White Guards have the upper hand. The enemy, it is stated, is being driven back foot by foot.

A later message says:—It is announced by the headquarters of the White Guards that the garrison of the Red Guards at Tammerfors has capitulated.

The following is transmitted through the wireless stations of the Russian Government:—To the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Berlin.

In accordance with Paragraph 6 of the Brest Treaty, the ships of our Navy and mercantile fleet, with their stores, supplies, and crews in the coastal ports, cannot be taken by the Germans, but must be returned to Russia. Contrary to this paragraph, the German Navy is occupying Russian fortresses and harbours. A German detachment has landed at Russaro, and has disarmed the gunners of the local batteries. At Hango a German flotilla has arrived, and is now in charge to destroy our submarines, so that they could not be captured. A further advance of German naval forces would be another most serious consequences for both sides, and occasion many innocent victims. The Peoples' Commissary for Foreign Affairs requests the attention of the German Government to these facts, and expresses the hope that the German Sea Commander will take the necessary precautions to make its action conformable with the Peace Treaty, and to enter into negotiations with our Baltic Sea Commander on the object of clearing away possible misunderstandings, and of preventing all conflicts which might arise. On the 5th inst. the Soviet Government has ordered the Baltic Sea Command to enter into direct communication with the German Command.

GERMANS OCCUPY EKATERINOSLAV.

The Commissary of Ways and Communications, says a Reuter telegram, dated Petrograd, has received news definitely confirming the occupation of Ekaterinoslav by German and Ukrainian troops.

AMERICA AT WAR.

ONE YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENT.

The following is a summarised epitome of what America has accomplished in one year since her entry into the conflict. Her huge war machine is running full blast in all parts. The following statistics showing what has been accomplished this year. The total estimated expense of the United States Government for the year ending June 30 to the Allies, amounts to 12,067,278,679 dollars. The United States has increased from 9,850 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 125,801 officers and 1,528,924 men. The total appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 amount to 7,464,771,750 dollars. The withdrawals from the Treasury by the War Department from June 15th to March 15th were 3,008,196,207 dollars. The Navy's strength to-day is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men, against 4,792 officers and 77,946 men a year ago. The total number of persons in the Navy establishment now exceeds 425,000. The estimated total expenditure of the Navy in the fiscal year amounts to 1,961,000,870 dollars. The total Navy appropriations, real and pending, amount to 3,333,171,665 dollars.

The Navy has established at a British port to assist in patrolling twenty-eight days after the declaration of war. The first contingent of American troops reached France after a voyage of 8 days after America had declared war. The first American troops received their baptism of fire on the battle front on October 23rd. American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January.

The Navy has convoyed many troops and merchant vessels in the naval service than there were a year ago. Nearly 85,000 mechanics and other civilians employed in the Navy yards and other Navy stations. It is estimated that the navy of officers and men of the Navy for the first year of the war amounts to 125,000,000 dollars. The annual pay of the Army now exceeds half a billion dollars.

Less than three weeks after the enactment of the selective draft 10,000,000 men presented themselves for active duty. The cost of mobilising the select service Army amounts to 10,000,000 dollars. The 16 training camps for the Army hospitals have increased in number from seven to 63, and the beds from 5,000 to 58,400.

Six new battleships, of 41,500 tons, the largest in the world, have been ordered and designed. The Navy personnel has been increased from 68 officers and 1,120 men to 100 times that number in the first year of the war. Two powder plants, at a cost of 45,000,000 dollars each, are under construction. Up to February 20th the Director-General of Military Railroads had placed orders for railway supplies valued at 142,000,000 dollars.

Over 30 firms are manufacturing airplanes, 15 are producing engines, and more than 400 are producing spare parts. The naval training camps have a capacity in the summer for 102,000 men, and for 40,000 in the winter. The Government is operating 260,000 miles of railway, employing 1,000,000 men. A 4-per-cent. loan of 1,500,000,000 dollars in Bonds, certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates, and thrift stamps issued by the Treasury up to March 12 totalled 8,580,802,052 dollars.

The total deaths in the Army from April 6, 1917, to March 1, 1918, from all causes, reported by the Adjutant-General's Office, were 1,191. Of this number 132 were killed in action and 237 died of wounds. The total number of wounded in action was 404; 35 were missing; 28 had been captured. The casualties of the Navy from April 6, 1917, to December 31, 1917, include 5 naval officers and 139 enlisted men killed or died from wounds. Nine officers are reported wounded in action, but 10 enlisted men are reported wounded.

Machine guns are being produced at a rate of 225,000 a year; 3-inch guns are being produced at a rate of 15,000 a year. The United States has 1,000 miles of battle front. The long fight for supremacy "on the ocean" is being waged with the combined resources of the United States and the Allies.

But action is answering word and word for word. Prime Minister after the decision of the American people that it was their duty to join in the great struggle of the free peoples against the attempt of one people to impose its establish his own universal domination by military power is one of the most momentous events in history. During the past few weeks we have been bending all their energies to the work of preparation. During the next few weeks America will give only come to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

THE REASONS FOR THE WAR.

The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the conditions on which alone it can be ended, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means. Because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands, and what the unpleishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that if it should be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it. I call you to witness, my fellow-countrymen, that we are at this stage of the terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed, in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or revenge for purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to believe the objects Germany has in view from the months of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished to be dealt with. I have laid before you her own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

THE RUSS AN PEOPLE.

Our Russian friends, in continued, were beginning to see that was our cause. They are those who had an undying faith in the Russian people, and looked forward to the time when people would lead their own affairs, and therefore, not only independent and united, but free. Every assistance we could give them in that splendid work would be given to the uttermost. (Cheers.) But the illusions which had brought Russia to the unhappy pass in which she found herself had for the present destroyed the friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Surely no greater proof ever was given of devotion to the common cause than the confidence shown by President Wilson. Measuring the magnitude of the military crisis, the American Government allowed itself to think of sending a great army, but to be brigaded with British or French troops on the Western front. It was a sacrifice, but think what it would be if we were not able! be fully realised by the public of this country. It involved the sacrifice of a great and natural ambition that a great American army should be fighting under its own flag alongside the British, French, and Italian armies in the theatre of the crisis, that they agreed to fight under the British or French flag until the war was won.

THE WAR MAP.

Germany said that the war was won, and asked us to look at the map. He looked at the map, and formed quite a different opinion. It was true they had made gains of territory, but they had prepared and unreasoning nations. The gains they had made against colossal armies had not been great. He put his confidence for the future in the fact that the forces fighting for right and freedom were greater than the forces fighting against them; upon the unity which bound the Allies' nations together, and the excellence of their cause. (Loud cheers.)

DR. PAGE'S REPLY.

The American Ambassador (Dr. Page), in the course of his reply, said that in their preparations they had made mistakes, but they had laid all their cards on the table, and they knew that they would never turn aside until success was won. (Cheers.) There were now in France, not three separate armies, but one army, as if its compact paris were of one nationality. The American people were proud to take part in the greatest battle in history, and to meet the imminent demand of this critical hour. It was their unchanging resolve to see the struggle through to the end. (Loud cheers.) Never was who was as dull as he was strong, understood this now. President Wilson spoke for the whole of the country. The United States was united, and was aroused as it had never been before, and it took the barbarous ambition of the Germans to arouse it. They intended by force that in future rulers and nations should understand what free men were prepared to pay for freedom. (Loud cheers.) Never was a people more their task easier.

THE THRUST TOWARDS AMIENS.

The Press Association Correspondent with the British Army in France telegraphed on Saturday afternoon:—Fighting began in the early hours of some days' duration, the latter half of the past week has been marked by a renewal of the German offensive against the British southern front on a large scale. The powerful Eighteenth German Army, under General von Hutier, has been thrusting in a north-westerly direction towards Amiens, while the left flank of General von der Marwitz's Second Army, which received such a formidable set-back on March 21st, has not been endeavouring to push up the valley of the Somme. Progress during this time has been very slow, and has resulted for them in no thing but sanguinary losses. Between the Somme and the Luce French batteries dispersed hostile troops which attempted to debouch from the woods adjoining Hangard and Demuin, with the object of making an attack, which completely failed.

Further south the enemy delivered west of Montdidier, on a front of a kilometre, between Mont Renaud and Beuvraigne, a violent local attack, which was mown down by our barrage fire. Some of the fortunes they were interrupted, after a violent preparation, to recapture the ground taken the evening before in front of Mesnil. The enemy's attacks were also directed which commands the Paris-Lille road and the valley of the Oise, remained in our hands, and gave way to us a footing on the Mont Renaud.

The struggle extended to the left bank of the Oise in the region where the southern part of the front of attack was held by the French Montdidier to Noyon and rejoins the former front. Before the German offensive this ran generally from Montdidier by way of Roye to Chateau. As the front bent towards the west in the sector our line there formed a right angle. Montdidier, therefore, was exposed to fire from the south, the west, and the north, and the southern outskirts of Chauny as its summit, and Rimaits as its southern front. Our line there was, therefore, extremely exposed and dangerous to hold, which our High Command had decided to reduce, but the Germans believed that they had detected in this undulating area would enable them to extend their field of operations to Longueau. There is no doubt that the enemy realises the supreme importance of the issue involved, and still defend Villers-Bretonneux with pitiless energy. Here the village of Cachy, which is the immediate objective of the enemy's assaulting columns.

"ALL IS GOING WELL."

The *Echo de Paris* reports a visit by M. Clemenceau on Saturday to the French and British Army leaders. In passing through Amiens the Premier once more repeated "All is going well."

FIGHTING ON THE AVRE.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent with the French Army, telegraphing on April 6, says:—In the fighting on the Avre line, the enemy was in the first phase of the battle defeated, and in the second, which began on Thursday, he was held, and in most cases repulsed, with very heavy loss, by the French troops under General Blaick, which entered into the battle on March 25th. These closing days of March were among the most critical of the war. The Germans had been stopped on the Oise and the Somme, but their thrust had been shifted to the Avre, and there was a more condon of troops between Montdidier and Moreuil opening the way to Amiens. Troops were brought up from a sector hundreds of miles distant as fast as railways could move them. These troops were engaged while the enemy artillery was being moved into position.

Other troops, in good order, effected the withdrawal which had been provided for and was perfectly organised, a withdrawal which is not without interest from the point of view of the battle being carried, and which has the advantage of making our line less sensitive, and, therefore more secure. To sum up, the Germans are everywhere pinned to the ground.

IMPORTANCE OF BRETONNEUX.

The *Echo de Paris*, continuing the firm hold maintained by the British on the position at Villers-Bretonneux, says:—Our intrepid Allies are aware that any fresh dent made by the Boches in this sector would enable them to attempt to extend their field of operations to Longueau, and from that point to Amiens. They realise the extreme importance of the issue involved, and still defend Villers-Bretonneux with pitiless energy. Here, defending the road to Rheims, which is the immediate objective of the enemy's assaulting columns.

EXPERT'S VIEW OF SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

Reuter's Expert Commentator, writing on Saturday night, says:—The Germans were held up in front of Albert, and their attack from Bucquoy in the British sector as far as Noyon in the French zone. To-day they only attempted local attacks, which resulted for them in nothing but sanguinary losses. Between the Somme and the Luce French batteries dispersed hostile troops which attempted to debouch from the woods adjoining Hangard and Demuin, with the object of making an attack, which completely failed.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "CALL TO UNIONISTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Some forming supporters of the Union, by way of emphasising their helplessness and weakness, are prepared to stultify their former convictions by repeating the formula: "The Home Rule Act is on the Statute Book." We all know this, but we also know that nobody wants it, that the electorate gave no mandate for it, and that it was placed there, in defiance of all precedent, by the House which put fraud upon the Constitution. It is not that that ament constitutions are overthrown in a democratic country any binding sanction can be claimed for the acts of those who were guilty of such machinations. The Union is not dead. It cannot be killed by means such as these.

There never was a time when all that Unionism stands for was of greater vital importance to the safety of the United Kingdom and the Empire than the present. We see the forces of disruption, fostered by German intrigue, paralysing the arm and draining the life-blood of other countries. Ever since the war broke out we have seen the same intrigues and the same forces at work in Ireland, with the result that not only does Nationalist Ireland profit by the hampering of the Allies' war, but also thousands of His Majesty's troops, sorely needed in the line of battle, are held back by the prevailing pro-Germanism, anarchy, and sedition. It is at a moment such as this that some would have us betray our cause, and agree to hand over our country to those who, with the help of the King's enemies, have made Ireland what it is to-day.

Much has been learned from recent events in Ireland which has only strengthened ten-fold the conviction that in the maintenance of the Legislative Union lies the only hope for the future of our country and the security of His Majesty's dominions. No one, by adhering to the Union, can "split the ranks of Southern Unionists." Those Unionists who abandon it will do so.

We rejoice to think that there are many thousands of Unionists in the South and West who remain true to the flag, true to their King and country, and "at the call of the materiel to play into the hands of our country's foes."—Yours, etc.,

JOHN E. WALSH, Hon. Secretary,
Southern Unionist Committee,
36 Molesworth street, Dublin.
April 6th, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Colonel Head tells us in his letter that, although Home Rule as a measure is dead, it is quite feasible to have the Statute repealed. Allow me to ask that gentleman and those of his way of thinking if they can point out one important Act of Parliament which has been passed in recent years which has been subsequently repealed? The disestablishment of the Irish Church aroused tremendous indignation among certain sections of the nation corresponding to Unionists of the present day, but such a Government of even the most conservative type dare to introduce its repeal? The Act which brought about the Royal University and its sisters excited much animosity among Unionists of the North, and alarums and excursions were freely indulged in, but the would be a brave man who would rise in Parliament and suggest the demolition of those institutions. The fact that the Home Rule Bill was passed by methods which its opponents consider discreditable will have little influence on future public opinion. The passing of the Act of Union was assisted by methods whose morality, to put it mildly, was somewhat dubious; yet it was nearly one hundred and twenty years before it was repealed. Unionists content to wait this length of time for the repeal of the Home Rule Act? It may also finish by being asked, what is a Unionist Government be strong enough to carry out the proposed repeal? Where, will the new register stand as in the face, are the prospects of a Unionist Party capable of defeating a combination of Nationalist, Labour, and Radical Home Rulers?

We must also remember that England has to put her own house in order, and it will be many a long year before even a friendly Government would have time to attend to the vociferations of discontented Irish Unionists and pass a hotly contested bill in their favour. Again, let us consider the position of affairs at the forthcoming Peace Conference. It will be necessary for England to put her foot down and to declare that the people of such and such localities are to be free to work out their own destinies unhampered by the direct control of those at present holding them in subjection. If asked why she makes this demand, all that she can reply is that the majority of the inhabitants of these districts desire this emancipation. If Germany and Austria-Hungary, in diplomatic language, "What about Ireland?" is England to reply—"Ireland is quite different. The Irish Unionists, though they form a minority in the country, consider that self-government would be bad for the country, and, therefore, I cannot possibly grant it." Yet what else can she say? To plead that Ireland is rebellious and disaffected would avail her nothing: every country is rebellious and disaffected when it cannot be ruled in the way the majority of people desire. England has to justify herself not only to her opponents, but also to her Allies.

The more one considers the matter the more hopeless the prospects in regard to all the Home Rule Act appear to be, and, therefore, the utility of the present. "Call to Unionists" is not apparent to that somewhat large class of individual who considers things as they actually exist, and not as he would like them to be.—Yours, etc.,

GEORGE HAYLOR, M.A., M.Sc., LL.B.
Dublin, April 6th, 1918.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you grant me the hospitality of your columns to protest against the humiliation which has been inflicted on Irishmen by Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., in his speech boasting that Ireland will never enlist? Humiliation at a time when every man with a spark of honour and humanity in his breast is ready to give his life to prevent the enslavement of Europe is to imposing their bestial will upon mankind?

Do Irish Nationalists realise that they are compelling students of Irish history to read it in a new light? Every day they are justifying Cromwell's government of Celtic Ireland. If the Celtic Irish of the seventeenth century in any way resembled those of the twentieth, they got all they deserved.—Yours, etc.,

HENRY DE MONTMORENCY.

34 Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood,
London, April 5th, 1918.

BANK OF IRELAND MALE CLERKSHIPS.

March, 1918, exam. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin—Messrs. G. Fitzgerald (2nd Place), W. Connolly (5th), J. J. O'Connell (8th), C. E. McNutt (7th), C. Carberry, J. L. Deane, T. F. Whelan, and T. J. O'Connell. Next Result.—(Advt.)

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Paris telegram states that the Revision Committee has rejected the appeal for the restitution of the trial of Bolo Pasha, who was sentenced to death by courtmartial.

At Goole on Saturday a soldier named Reuter was interred with military honours. His father attended the funeral, and on returning home sat in a chair and expired.

A Cross to Sidney Judge Williams was fined £25 or three months' imprisonment, for not carrying out the order of the County Agricultural Committee, requiring the ploughing up of 38 acres of grass land.

Admiral Beatty, replying to a resolution from the Mansion House, congratulating him and shipbuilding employers and foremen, said the Grand Fleet was encouraged and cheered in an endeavour to emulate the great deeds of our glorious Army.

A Berne telegram states that the President of the Confederation opened officially at the Parliamentary Building in Berne a conference of delegates of the French and German Governments, summoned to discuss questions concerning prisoners of war and interned civilians.

A New York telegram states that Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, on behalf of the Catholics of New York, has sent a message to the Archbishop of Paris, saying that he is shocked at the brutal murder of innocent people in church on Good Friday, and pledging their unfailing allegiance and support to the common cause of the Allies.

A Montreal telegram states that notwithstanding the fact that crowds were passing, two robbers entered the Bank of Montreal Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, held up the employes, cut the telephone wires, and escaped with 5,000 dollars. The robbers injured the cashier, who endeavoured to protect the funds.

In view of the large stock of carrots at present available, the Ministry of Food draws attention to the excellent food value of this root, which is specially rich in sugar, and can be used with meat as a vegetable or as a basis for puddings or preserves, and are, in addition, suitable as fodder for horses and cattle.

Chilegrams, thanking the American people for contributing 1,000 tons of coal, have been despatched to Mr. Hoover, American Food Controller, from Lord Rhondda, and the French and Italian Governments. The messages were in reply to one sent after 500 American hotel proprietors had pledged themselves to abolish the use of wheat products in their hotels until next harvest.

Lord Strathclyde, speaking at a War Savings Association meeting at Glasgow on Saturday, said it was clear that if we failed in the present struggle, whatever might be the fate of France and Russia, we, in all events, would be compelled to pay an indemnity to Germany of thousands of millions, every penny of which would be wrung out of the blood and sinews of our wage-earners.

At the first annual Congress of the Scottish Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors in Edinburgh on Saturday, some trouble arose at the outset owing to some delegates questioning the competence of Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., as a civilian, to preside. Subsequently a resolution was unanimously carried to send to the Commander in the field, to the Prime Minister, and to "our comrades on the seas" a message of admiration and confidence.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Bishop of Meath will hold Confirmation Services in St. Mary's, Drogheda, on Tuesday, June 11th; Trim, Wednesday, June 12th; Athboy, Thursday, June 13th, and Navan, Friday, June 14th. Incumbents are at liberty to present candidates at whatever centre they desire, due notice being given to the Lessmaster.

The Central Advisory Council for the Training of the Minister have been advising the Bishops to lay down two main principles of selection. War service is to be accepted in place of a degree, and special Divinity training is not to be relaxed. The pre-war standing of one year for graduates and two for non-graduates will be adhered to. Candidates are to be allowed a choice of Greek or Latin. A register of service candidates is in course of formation, and a list of over 700 names is in the hands of the secretaries. The question of supply for the ministry in Ireland is also becoming acute, and some similar arrangement may soon be necessary. The framers of the regulation making Latin optional appear to have overlooked the conditions laid down in the preface to the Ordinal requiring candidates to be "learned in the Latin tongue."

The weekly meeting for prayer on behalf of our King and country, our soldiers and sailors will be held this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock in St. Andrew's Parochial Hall, Suffolk street, Dublin. The address will be given by Sir Algernon Coote.

GERMAN MUSICAL CONDUCTOR INTERNED.

A Washington telegram states that Dr. Karl Muck, the orchestral conductor, has been ordered to be interned for the period of the war. Reuter adds that Dr. Muck, about whom there has recently been much controversy in America as to whether he should be allowed to continue his pro-German activities, was arrested a few days ago as an enemy alien, and lodged in jail.

MR. BILLING, M.P., CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

FAMOUS DANCER AND OSCAR WILDE'S "SALOMÉ."

Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., was charged on Saturday at Bow street, London, with criminally libelling Miss Maud Allan, the dancer, and Mr. J. T. Grein, dramatic critic. The summons alleged that on 2nd April, 1918, defendant unlawfully published the defamatory libel in a newspaper named *The Vigilant*. Defendant conducted his own defence.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, for the prosecution, said no one could doubt that the heading of a paragraph intended to convey that the lady referred to and either in her private or professional life a prostitute of which she was described.

Miss Maud Allan in the witness box said Mr. Grein drew her attention to the paragraph, and in an entertainment at the Coliseum the audience stood she was the person referred to, and described the statement as a libel upon herself. Mr. Grein replied that he said he had never previously seen the paper, and showed it to Miss Allan. He regarded it as a libel upon herself and her professional life. She had danced at Theatre. He had produced a number of plays, and said he proposed to produce Oscar Wilde's "Salomé," which he considered a masterpiece. The case was adjourned till next Saturday.

ROLL OF HONOUR

The casualty lists issued during the week-end show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 80; wounded or missing, 279. Total—359. Rank and File—Dead, 363; wounded or missing, 787. Total—1,810. Analysis of the lists:—Killed—Officers, 49; men, 86. Otherwise reported, now reported dead—Officers, 2; men, 87. Died of wounds—Officers, 6; men, 27. Died—Officers, 1; men, 103. Wounded—Officers, 196; men, 690. Missing—Officers, 93; men, 9. Totals—Officers, 359; men, 1,010. Otherwise reported, now reported prisoners—Officers 1.

Among officers reported wounded are:—Captain the Hon. A. V. Agar Robartes, M.C., Grenadier Guards (a son of Lord Clifden), and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. G. Thynne, D.S.O., Wilts Regiment, M.P. for Bath.

KILLED.

ATTWATER, Second Lieutenant F., M.G.C.
BAIN, Second Lieutenant A. M. R. Kerr Regiment.
BAINBRIDGE, Captain J. S., Yorks. Regiment.
BLAKEMAN, Lieutenant L., Gal. and Bucks. L.I. attd. 7.M. Battery.
BROWN, Lieut. D.S.O., M.C., Yorks. Regiment.
BURNINGHAM, Second Lieut. H. H., R.War.R.
CHARLTON, Lieut. S., M.C., Yorks. Regiment.
COLEY, Captain J.A., Royal Fusiliers.
COOKSEY, Lieut. R. A., Durh. L.I., attd. M.G.C.
DAVIS, Lieutenant W. S., Bedford Regiment.
DEBENHAM, Second Lieut. C. F., Yorks. Regiment.
DOVE, Captain C. B., Border Regiment.
ELLIOTT, Lieutenant F. J., Worcester Regiment.
FROST, Lieut. F. C. S., Duffs. (K.Scot.R.).
GOODFELLOW, Major J., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
GREGORY, Captain T. W., Northumberland Fusiliers.
HANDLEY, Second Lieutenant W. H., Wales Fusiliers.
HEMUS, Lieutenant D. G., Worcester Regiment.
HEWSON, Second Lieutenant L. H., Lond. Regiment.
HOUGHTON, Second Lieutenant A., Worcester Regt.
JAMES, Second Lieutenant W. H., R.N.Lan.R.
KING, Major F. M., K.R.R.C., attd. I.N.Lan.R.
LEE, Captain J. M., South Staffs. Regiment.
LOCKLEY, Second Lieutenant H. J., Lan. Fus.
MARWAY, Second Lieut. F., Durh. L.I., attd. T.M.B.
MARCHANT, Lieutenant F. N., Border Regiment.
MITCHELL, Lieut. H., Gloucester Regiment.
MOORE, Lieutenant J. C., R.F.A.
NADAUD, Lieutenant H. C. P., London Regiment.
NEVLANDS, Captain T., Royal Scots.
PAGE, Second Lieutenant C. H., Worcester Regiment.
PEEVES, Second Lieutenant T. H., Tank Corps.
REID, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S., Yorks. L.I.
SHARD, Second Lieutenant A. A. G., Tank Corps.
STABLING, Second Lieutenant G. H., Yorks. L.I.
TATT, Second Lieutenant R. A., L.N.Lan.R.
TAYLOR, Lieutenant A. M. H., Lanc. Fus. Regiment.
WARD, Major H., Lincolnshire Regiment.
WARD, Second Lieutenant T. W., R.War.R.
WILSON, Second Lieutenant T. C., R.W.Surr.R.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

ARGUS, Lieutenant H. W.
BEVAN, Sec. Lt. L.
BLAKE, Sec. Lt. C.
FERGUSON, Sec. Lt. C.
GUNNINING, Sec. Lt.
HOWELL, Lt. G. J.
HUTCHINSON, Lt.
JONES, Lt. E. H.
MARVIN, Sec. Lt. H. L.
MAUDLET, Sec. Lt. C. N.
PAYNE, Lt. C.
PAYNE, Lt. G. F.
RHYS-DAVIS, Lt. A. P. F.
ROSENTHAL, Sec. Lt. A.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. C. E.

ASH, Captain J. C., M.C., E. Yorks. Regiment.
ASH, Second Lieutenant G., Northumberland Fus.
BARTER, Second Lieutenant J. F., London Regiment.
BRADLEY, Second Lieutenant W., Yorks. L.I.
BROWNSWORTH, Second Lieutenant A. R., Suffs. (E. Kent R.).
CARTER, Second Lieutenant H. H., Royal Fusiliers.
CHAMBERLAIN, Second Lieut. H. G., Yorks. L.I.
COWLE, Second Lieutenant J., 3rd Wellington Regt.
DAVIES, Sec. Lt. R. Lanc. Fus.
DANIEL, Second Lieutenant W., Royal Welsh Fus.
DAVIDSON, Second Lieut. G. H., Yorks. L.I.
LAGGER, Lieut. A. A., Gordon Highlanders.
FENNELL, Second Lieut. J. H., Royal Irish Regt.
FLYN, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Yorks. E. Dept. Worc. R.
GRIFFITHS, Second Lieut. T. H., Yorks. L.I.
GUNDOLFO, Lieutenant A. E., Border Regiment.
HARRISON, Second Lieutenant J. H., Yorks. L.I.
HOLT, Second Lieutenant C. M., Royal Field Arty.
HOLT, Second Lieutenant H. C., Yorks. L.I.
HOWE, Lieutenant-Colonel G., Royal North Lan. Fus.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. E., Royal Irish Regiment.
INGHAM, Second Lieut. G. D., East Yorks Regiment.
JELLICOE, Second Lieut. S. S., Lond. North Lan. Regt.
JELLICOE, Second Lieut. S. S., Lond. North Lan. Regt.
LAMBERT, Second Lieutenant F. D., Border Regiment.
LONGSMITH, Second Lieutenant J. E. R.,

MILLS-ROBERTS, Second Lieutenant T. E., Wilts Regt.
NEEDHAM, Second Lieutenant H., East Yorks Regt.
NEWTON, Second Lieut. J., Yorks. L.I.
PHILLIPS, Captain W. E., North Staff. Regiment.
PRIESTLEY, Second Lieut. H., Gloucester Regt.
TODD, Second Lieutenant M., Royal Fusiliers.
TOMLINSON, Lieut. J. H., Yorks. L.I. attd. T.M. Bty.
WADSWORTH, Sec. Lt. T., M.G.C.
WARD, Second Lieutenant J. H., Royal Berkshire Regt.
WHITE, Lieutenant S. F. M., Worcester Regt.
WILSON, Lieut. C. H., Yorks. L.I. attd. South Staffs. R.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

BLANCHARD, Capt. F. W. D., or Gen. L.I., attd. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

FARRINGTON, Second Lieutenant G. H., K.O. (R. Lanc. R.), attd. Lond. R.

CANADIAN FORCES.

KILLED—Butterfield, Maj. W. C., M.C., Can. M.G.C.; Holland, Capt. E. R., M.C., Can. M.G.C.; Keys, Lt.-Col. Hon. Eric Trevor, McGillivray, Lt. K. E., W. Ont. Regt.; Sumner, Lt. W. H., Can. M.G.C.; Tobey, Maj. H. G., M.C., Can. Engrs.; Watson, Lt. K. G., Can. M.G.C.; West, Lt. G. H. A., Can. M.G.C.

NOW REPORTED KILLED—Gamble, Lt. A. J., R.C. Regt.

WOUNDED—Adams, Lt. P., Can. M.G.C.; Baillargeon, Lt. A. J., E. Ont. Regt.; Bett, Lt. H. G., R.C. Regt.; Bowes, Lt. S. H., Can. Engrs.; Boyd, Lt. W., Can. Engrs.; Brown, Lt. C. A., Alta. Regt., attd. M.G.C.; Bruce, Lt. W. M., Can. M.G.C.; Burgess, Lt. A. S., E. Ont. Regt.; Cryer, Lt. D. S., Can. Cav.; Hinman, Lt. Cav. Gst. Regt., attd. R.F.C.; Hunt, Capt. J. W., Can. A.M.C.; Lannelay, Lt. T., Can. Engrs.; Lee, Lt. R. E., Can. Engrs., attd. R.F.C.; McCarter, Lt. G. A., E. Ont. R.; MacDonald, Maj. F. W., Can. Cav. Gst. Regt.; Mackenzie, Lt. W. S., 48th Regt.; Nicholson, Capt. W. C., M.C., Can. Engrs.; Nixon, Lt. J. H., Can. Engrs.; Nixon, Lt. R. E. W., Can. Engrs.; Ont. Cav. Gst. Regt.; Smith, Lt. H. Cec., Can. Engrs.; Smith, Lt. R. A., Can. A.S.C., attd. R.F.C.; Wodrow, Lt. H. M., Can. Cav., attd. R.F.C.; Wilson, Lt. W. M., Can. Cav.; Woodcock, Capt. H. F. D., Can. Engrs.; Yarrow, Lt. H.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED—Campbell, Lt. D. G., Can. Regt.

MISSING—Babb, Lt. R. M., Can. M.G.C.; Chant, Lt. F. W., R.C. Regt., attd. R.F.C.; Hart, Lt. F., Can. Cav. Gst. Regt., attd. R.F.C.; Hunter, Lt. J. G., Can. R.F.C.; McCrea, Lt. J., Can. Engrs., attd. R.F.C.; Rowe, Lt. A., Can. R.F.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCES.

MISSING—Gosse, Lt. L. A. E. Nevil. Regt., attd. R.F.C.

NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

WOUNDED—Sutton, Lt. H. S., N. Zea. Mount Cavalry.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Bracewell, Sec. Lt. A., South Afr. Inf.; Scott, Capt. A. H., South Afr. Inf.; Stubbs, Lt. C., South Afr. Inf.; Thomson, Lt. W., South Afr. Inf.; Wilson, Lt. H. H., South Afr. Inf.; Wood, Maj. C. M., M.C., South Afr. Inf.; Chester, Sec. Lt. H., South Afr. Inf.; Cooper, Lt. H. D., South Afr. Inf.; Hine, Lt. R. H., South Afr. Inf.; Rankin, Capt. R. H., M.C., South Afr. Inf.; Rose, Lt. H. C., South Afr. Inf.; Smith, Lt. H. C., South Afr. Inf.; Jenkins, Capt. E., South Afr. Inf.; Lee, Lt. H. B., South Afr. Inf.; MacLeod, Lt. C. H., South Afr. Inf.; Mills, Sec. Lt. F. E., South Afr. Inf.; Mills, Sec. Lt. F. E., South Afr. Inf.; Sec. Lt. W. S., South Afr. Inf.; Moss, Sec. Lt. T., South Afr. Inf.; Rowney, Lt. C., South Afr. Inf.; Rowney, Lt. C.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

BARTON, Sub-Lieutenant A. F. St. C., R.N.V.R.

WOUNDED.

BRADFORD, Surgeon-Lieut. H., R.N.V.R.
FEGAN, Sub-Lieutenant A. I., R.N.V.R.
HEATHCOTE, Sub-Lieutenant H. E., R.N.V.R.
KEATLEY, Surgeon J. J., M.B., R.N.
MACKAY, Captain A. H., R.M.L.I.
SAUNDERS, Sub-Lieut. H. E., R.M.L.I.
WAINWRIGHT, Acting Lieutenant-Commander O. J., R.N.V.R. (Retired).

OTHER RANKS, IRISHMEN AND MEN IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

All are Privates except where otherwise shown.

The names of men entitled to pensions in the forms of his particulars, except when followed by the word "Dublin," are those of men to his places of enlistment.

KILLED.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS—Allen, Corpl. Charles; Murray, 20566; R. J. Bailey, 20567; Murphy, 20147; W. Rooney, W. J. Dwyer, 20568.
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT—Carey, 5037.
ROYAL IRISH RIFLES—Agnew, 5037.
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS—Byrne, 7213.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT—Payne, 8992 J (Hospital).

DIED.

LEINSTER REGIMENT—Brennan, 2711 J, Tullamore.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS—Halford, 29350 (Dublin); Hughes, 41606 (Co. Dublin); Jones, 21405 J. (Dublin); Kelly, 29602 (Dublin); Kennedy, 29603 (Dublin); Nugent, 29909 (Co. Dublin); Reilly, 29604 (Dublin); Sullivan, 29605 (Dublin); Tyrrell, 29606 (Dublin); Wilson, 29607 (Dublin).
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT—Bolton, 2121; Bowden, 2121.
ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS—Allen, 20464 F. (Enniskillen); Cleary, 20465 (Co. Cavan); Cleary, 20466 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20467 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20468 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20469 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20470 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20471 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20472 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20473 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20474 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20475 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20476 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20477 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20478 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20479 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20480 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20481 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20482 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20483 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20484 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20485 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20486 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20487 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20488 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20489 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20490 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20491 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20492 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20493 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20494 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20495 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20496 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20497 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20498 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20499 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20500 (Co. Cavan); Hall, 20501 (Co. 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Delta

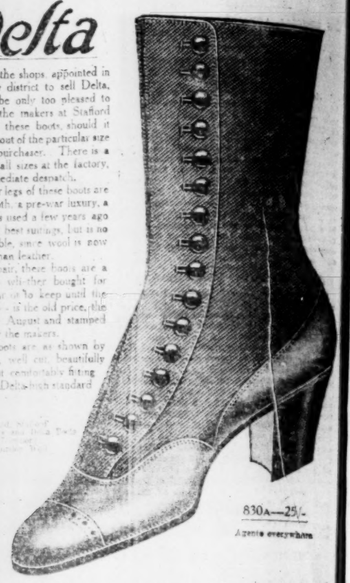
NY of the shops appointed in every district to sell Delta, will be only too pleased to ph to the makers at Stafford pair of these boots, should it to be out of the particular size d by a purchaser. There is a tock of all sizes at the factory, for immediate despatch.

tops or legs of these boots are ong cloth, a pre-war luxury, a that was used a few years ago is very best suitings, but is no obtainable, since wool is now arcer than leather.

5/- a pair, these boots are a bargain, will they bought for ate wear or to keep until the n. 5/- is the old price, the xed last August and stamped oices by the makers.

the boots are as shown by sraving.

and most comfortably fitting to the Delta high standard



830A—25/-

Agents everywhere.

R NOTICES AND APPEALS.

ABLE PRODUCTS COMMITTEE (IRISH BRANCH).

ODD

Sizes and Makes

CORSETS

in order to adjust our Stocks we are Clearing Odd Sizes and fittings in three lots at and under cost.

5/-
10/-
15/-

This offer cannot be repeated.

Robert & Co 80 to 83 Grafton St

CARTL OPERA COMPANY.

WATCHES WANTED

Watches Wanted, also Old Gold, Silver and Diamonds; good prices given; by registered post. Cash or offer by return. Bank of Ireland.

ORGEL and CO., 35 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. Not Exactly on the door Thing—Advt.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(BRITTEN TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened firm, and leaders soared gaily on the receipt of gains reports on the Liberty loan and confident advices from the French front. The market closed strong. Government Bonds were all firmer. Liberty bonds were all sold nominal. Sterling exchange steady at later rates. Silver commercial bars lower at 94¾.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

WHEAT—Spot nominal; No. 2 red winter, [illegible]

COFFEE—Spot nominal; Rio No. 7, [illegible]

COTTON—Spot nominal; middling uplands [illegible]

SUGAR—Spot nominal; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, [illegible]

FLOUR—Quiet; spring wheat high grades [illegible]

BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 5,000; creamery, [illegible]

EGGS—Firm; receipts, 13,000; fresh gathered extras, [illegible]

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 1,000; State, [illegible]

LARD—Steady; middle west, [illegible]

PORK—Steady; mess, [illegible]

TALLOW—Steady; city, [illegible]

RICE—Steady; fair to good, [illegible]

POTATOES—Steady; Bermuda, [illegible]

HAY—Steady; No. 1, [illegible]

HOPS—Steady; state, [illegible]

Hemp, Manila, Sisal, Jute, Linseed, Turpentine, Rosin, Molasses, Peanuts, Cocoanut Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Hides, Leather, Wool, Rubber, Pig Iron, Spelter, Lead, Tin, Copper, Antimony, Quicksilver, Steel Rails, Freights, Chicago Grain and Provisions, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Metals, Stocks and Bonds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR BELFAST.

Ventnor, the mansion of the late Sir Alexander McDowell, at Greenisland, Belfast, was destroyed by fire originated in the ceiling of an upstairs room in front of the building, and travelled very quickly through the roof. The valuable furniture on the ground floor was saved by Whitewalker people, the military, and the police. Some furniture was removed from Belfast, but most of the furniture escaped without damage. The survey of the South side of the building by the Housing Committee of the Belfast Corporation has to have a [illegible] for [illegible]

E LEGAL DIARY.

CES—Monday, April 8th, 1918.

NCH DIVISION.—BANKRUPTCY—[illegible]

ES.—Bewtower street, Dublin—[illegible]

ES—Bewtower Office.

Bewtower Office—[illegible]

Bewtower Office—[illegible]

Bewtower Office—[illegible]

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTIONS.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1918.
ATTRACTIVE DWELLINGHOUSE, WITH CLEAR POSSESSION,
20 BELVIDERE ROAD.
ROONEY and CO., Solicitors, 14 Upper Ormond quay.

SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY RESIDENCE,
14 MOUNTJOY SQUARE.
LEASE FOR EVER AT THE ADJUSTED RENT OF £17 19s. 8d.
H. and W. STANLEY, Solicitors, 59 Dawson street.

WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, £28 10s. 0d.,
WITH VALUABLE REVERSION, ARISING OUT OF THE LICENSED PREMISES, MCCRYSTAL'S, DEAN'S GRANGE, CO. DUBLIN.
CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors, 52 Lower O'Connell street.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES,
3 LOWER KEVIN STREET.
J. M. COULTER, Solicitor, 200 Great Brunswick street; A. MARTIN KEYS, Rent Receiver, 18 Cope street.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE, WEDNESDAY, 17TH APRIL.
DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, IN TWO LOTS.
2&4 AUBURN AVENUE, DONNYBROOK
LEASE 140 YEARS, AT THE APPORTIONED RENT OF £8 14s. 8d. EACH.
Each house contains a substantially-built red brick two-storey structure, containing 2 large reception rooms, with tiling closes; 4 bedrooms over, having hot windows, kitchen, pantries, hot and cold water supply, and all modern conveniences. Each is let at £45 per a-num. These gardens a rear, with out-offices and back entrances, and grass plots at the front, with short avenues. The houses are situated within a few yards of Herbert Park, and within a short distance of the Donnybrook tram line. New sewerage has been put in.
O'NEILL and COLLINS, Solicitors, 190 Great Brunswick street.

SALE WEDNESDAY, 17TH APRIL.
VALUABLE CORNER LICENSED PREMISES,
40 WATLING STREET.
TOGETHER WITH STORES ON VICTORIA QUAY, AND LARGE BUILDING SITE known as 41, 42, and 43, W. TIMMINS—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, IN THE SALEROOMS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, BY direction of the Proprietor, Mr. PATRICK LANE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY occupies an excellent business position at the corner of Victoria quay, and should convince the trade of a very wide area. The owner has spent large sums thereon in substantial betterments and improvements—new walls, new flooring, &c. The trading of the house under the management or a resident proprietor should prove very lucrative.
Particulars of the trading and any further information required can be had from the Auctioneer.
CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors; 52 Lower O'Connell street.

W. J. HOLDEN,
AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW.
SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10TH APRIL.
HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
AUCTION ROOMS, LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN.
OIL PAINTINGS, including large Dutch Painting ("The Money Changers"); Seascapes, on Panel, Figure Subjects, &c.; Gilt Dinner Services and Ornamental China; Modern Ornaments, Fluted Figure Centre-pieces, Large Electro-plated Ice Pail, Jewel Hot-water Kettle and Stand, &c.
THE FURNITURE comprises—Inlaid China Cabinet, Music Cabinet, Illumined Overmantel, Sheraton Chests-in-Six, Gilt Console, Mahogany Dining-room suite, upholstered in Green Leather; Couch, upholstered in Plush; Walnut Sideboard, with Mirror Back; Gilt Mahogany and Walnut Occasionals; Mahogany Sideboard; Brussels Carpet; Stair Carpeting; Rugs; Linoleum; Mahogany and Oak Bookcases, Mahogany Sideboard, Dressing Table, and Washstand; Mahogany and Oak Wardrobes; Mahogany Bedstead; Brussels Carpet; Mahogany and Oak Bookcases, Mahogany Sideboard, Dressing Table, and Washstand; Mahogany and Oak Wardrobes; Mahogany Bedstead; Brussels Carpet; Mahogany and Oak Hall Stands, Suites of Mahogany and Rosewood Chairs.
BEDROOM SUITES, Mahogany Wardrobes and Dressers, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Toilet Ware, good Oilcloth; Bedsteads, with Spring and Hair Mattresses; Chests of Drawers, &c.
KITCHEN TABLES, Chairs, and Utensils; Lawn Mower, Double Garden Roller, Step Ladder, Garden Tent, &c., &c.
BOOKS, comprising a number of Medical Works; Diseases of Children (Starr); Gynecology (Baldy); The Medical Annual; Practice of Medicine (Taylor); Encyclopædia Britannica, &c., &c.; a large number of Works on Art.
SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., GRAFTON STREET.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).
EXECUTOR'S SALE—FLEET SCARLON W. GRAHAM, R.N., DECEASED.
FURNITURE AUCTION ROOMS, 18 UP. GEORGE'S ST., KINGSTOWN,
THE ENTIRE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
REMOVED FOR SALE FROM No. 18 TRAFALGAR TERRACE.
Including—Piano, in perfect condition (Gerald H. Murphy, London, in handsome Panelled Walnut Case; Violin, by Kstoner, Cremonensis, 1761; Parlor-phone and Records; Flute, Music Stool, Revolving Chair, Occasional Chairs, Overmantel, Sheraton Inlaid Chiffonier, Bookcase, Writing Table, Dressing-room Suite, in Green and Gold wood; Brussels Carpet, Rugs, Linoleum, Fender and Fire Irons, Mahogany Dining